

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Mr. Burlingame will, it is expected, reach Washington in about three weeks. As there are various railroad, telegraph and commercial projects pending in China, of mutual interest to that Empire and the United States, it is thought proper that Mr. Burlingame, our new Minister to China, should have an opportunity to be enlightened on these and other subjects by his predecessor; hence Mr. Browne will defer his departure until after Mr. Burlingame's arrival.

The Erie Railroad war is still being prosecuted. The latest news is the arrest of Jay Gould, one of the directors of the Erie Railroad, and one of Mr. Drew's friends at Albany. The bail fixed for his appearance is \$500,000. Mr. Gould is considered one of the strongest and most influential men connected with Mr. Drew. There is no appearance of a compromise between Vanderbilt and Drew.

It is said that it was agreed yesterday among the Judges of the Supreme Court that a decision should be rendered on Monday next, previous to the adjournment of the Court, in the case of the city of Cincinnati vs. the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, involving the title to property now used by the city as a wharf, and which is valued at half a million dollars. It is believed the case has gone against the city.

The Cincinnati Commercial understands that the seventh of May is the date fixed for the inauguration of Senator Wade, as President of the United States.

The steamer Baltimore, the pioneer of the new line between Bremen and Baltimore, sailed from Baltimore yesterday, upon her return trip to Bremen.

The loss by the burning of the oil factory, in Chicago, on Sunday last, is estimated at \$175,000—insured for \$100,000.

There are 179 ocean steamers belonging to the port of New York, with an aggregate tonnage of 293,618 tons.

Gen. Hancock is about to leave the house formerly occupied by Lord Lyons in Washington, for his headquarters.

The money market in New York was very tight yesterday, but no failures are reported.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.—For a titled lady who with reason thought so much of her husband, both living and dead, as Queen Victoria, the disappointment so far in her boys must be deep and mortifying beyond estimate. "Wales" has written himself down indelibly; the younger Duke of Edinburgh, people were not so sure of. But the recent visit of the latter to the ripening dominion of Australia has established public opinion in relation to him on a solid foundation. The loose debauchery and riotous extravagance to which he so freely lent himself, as if he had come all that way to exhibit royalty in cap and bells, exceeded even the large allowance of charity which a people of such hardy experience were willing to grant him. Australia very evidently rejects at the thought of continuing an appendage for England, if any Duke of Edinburgh are to be set over that vigorous and valuable colony. It already declines emphatically to be a toy for a prince, or a hunting-ground for an idle and dissolute court. This wild visit of young Alfred has crystallized that feeling into a permanent opinion. He has disgraced himself and his breeding, but hardly saved a whole people from a mistake which it might have taken generations to rectify. —*Boston Post.*

JOHN BRIGHT.—John Bright is thus described by Richard J. Hinton, in the Galaxy, for March: "He looks a hale fifty-five years. In stature he is about the height of Henry Ward Beecher, though considerably stouter. He has a face of the finest English type, full and open, with grey side-whiskers, and a healthy, ruddy complexion. The mouth, chin and lower jaw express great firmness and vigor. The nose is full, nostrils broad, while the space is broad between the clear, full grey eyes, which appear capable of great expression. In repose they are mild and kindly. Both brow and head are broad, full and arched high in the coronal region. The whole figure is cast in a massive mould. He looks the orator and leader of men, even when silent; and there is in his presence itself a pervading sense of power. His manner is pleasant, grave and cordial, yet not unminged with a dash of hauteur and brusqueness, that one can readily trace to his business and public life. The brusqueness is that of a busy man; while the hauteur is the natural consequence of contest in which he is not only leader, but himself so vital an element.

A TOAD UNDESSING.—Audubon relates that he once saw a toad undress himself. He commenced by pressing his elbows hard against his sides and rubbing downwards. After a few smart rubs his hide began to burst open along his back. He kept on rubbing until he worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as any body would; then stripped off the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast-off skin forward between his fore legs into his mouth and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off his skin underneath, until it came to its forelegs; then grasping one of those with the opposite hand, by a single motion of the head, and while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole.

INCENDIARY.—A. A. Bradley, a colored man from Boston, is charged at Savannah, Ga., with circulating through the city and country, the following incendiary circular, causing considerable excitement:

"Notice.—All bad men of the city of Savannah who threaten the lives of the leaders and nominees of the Republican party, and Presidents and members of the Union League of America, if you should strike a blow, the man or men will be followed, and the house in which he or they take shelter will be burned to the ground. Take heed. Mark well. Members of the Union League rally, rally for God, life and liberty."

FABRICATED WINES.—If we only could soberly realize what strange compounds we drink, possibly we would drink with greater moderation. The simple brand of a liquor is no evidence of its purity, for in these days of deception and adulteration the best articles are tampered with. Brandies and whiskies have not only been adulterated, but fabricated to an alarming extent; the greatest frauds, perhaps, are in wines. What we regard as the pure, sparkling juice of the grape, too often is a deleterious compound, a slow but sure poison to the stomach. Sherry, according to recent revelations, is counterfeited to a greater extent than any other wine. —*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Gen. Hancock yesterday morning was visited by nearly all the officers of the army stationed in this city, at his temporary headquarters.

Yesterday morning a Prussian, named Ernst R. Adelmann, or, as he was better known, "Rudolph Richter," was found dead in his room at his residence, near the Navy-yard.

The funeral of the late Rev. Ulysses Ward took place yesterday, and was largely attended by the clergy of the city, and by our most prominent citizens.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

As stated in yesterday's Gazette, Mr. Sumner commenced the impeachment proceedings, yesterday by submitting an order reflecting upon the Chief Justice for voting the day previous when the Senate was tied, and denying his right to vote at all hereafter. On this issue the Senate sustained the Chief Justice by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-one. Messrs. Edmunds, Fowler, Ferry, Fessenden, Willey, and other Radicals helped to make up this majority, and Messrs. Trumbull and Howe were in the minority.

Mr. Burleigh being the witness under interrogation, Mr. Butler proposed to question him concerning his conversation on the 21st of February with Gen. Thomas, touching the means by which the latter proposed to obtain possession of the War Office. This query, put in writing, led to a regular debate, and was earnestly resisted by Messrs. Stanbery and Curtis in speeches of great ability, the points of which it would be injustice to attempt to recite. The main objection was that these conversations were made in the absence of the President; that the latter was not bound by any declarations of Gen. Thomas, but only by the express orders he had given him, which orders did not authorize or contemplate the use of force. It was argued that there was no ground-work laid for these interrogations, and that this ground-work was necessary. The promise of the managers was to show this connection "hereafter," to which word Mr. Butler excepted; but Mr. Stanbery demonstrated that an expectation to prove must refer to a "hereafter."

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Stanbery, and the argument of Judge Curtis was succeeded by one of Mr. Bingham's harangues.

The question of admitting this evidence was treated by both the managers and defence as of grave importance, and the vote was taken by ayes and noes. It resulted in the affirmative by a strict party vote, and so the testimony was let in.

Mr. Burleigh was then called, and gave his testimony, stating that in a conversation at Gen. Thomas' house, on the 21st of February, the latter had declared, in answer to a question, his purpose to use force, if need be, to get in the War Office. A recess was here taken, and after the Court resumed its session, Gen. Butler proceeded to interrogate Mr. Burleigh—who appeared to have had a good many private conversations with Gen. Thomas—in relation to a talk concerning Gen. Thomas' purposes anterior to his appointment, when he was made Adjutant General. The admissibility of this evidence led to fresh debate between Messrs. Evans and Butler, after which the vote of the Senate was taken again by ayes and noes. The Senate decided to allow the question—ayes 28, noes 22. Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, and Fessenden voting in the negative.

The evidence did not turn out to be of any consequence. Gen. Butler could only compare Gen. Thomas' conduct to the case of Absalom, who, rebelling against the Lord's anointed, had promised great things to the people "when he came into his kingdom!"

When Mr. Burleigh had unfolded his tale, it did appear that Gen. Thomas, in assuming his duties of Adjutant General, had found in force sundry regulations by which for a clerk to come in five minutes late, or to go out for five minutes in office hours, was made an offence.

This pretty tyranny did not suit a gentleman like Gen. Thomas, and so calling his officials together, he notified them that while he expected them to perform their duties faithfully, he meant to treat them like gentlemen, &c., not putting down their track, or docking them for a moment loss. This view of the subject strikes Gen. Butler and Mr. Stanton so strangely that they can regard it as nothing short of conspiracy in the first degree. This witness was only briefly cross examined.

Mr. Wilkerson, a journalist, was the next witness. He testified that Gen. Thomas had told him of his purpose to use force, if need be, to obtain possession of the War Office. He testified that Gen. Thomas had said that he had the President's order to take charge of the War Office, and that he considered under this order it was his duty to use any necessary force. In a very brief cross examination, it appeared that Gen. Thomas referred simply to his letter of appointment, already put in evidence, and to no other directions of the President.

Mr. Karsner was the third and last witness introduced by Gen. Butler. He did succeed in convulsing with laughter Court, bar, spectators, reporters—everybody, in short, but Gen. Butler. Mr. Karsner was an honest country gentleman, who labored under a delusion that he had an intimate acquaintance with General Thomas because they both came from Delaware. Accordingly, he sought an interview at once, informed Gen. Thomas that the eyes of all Delaware were upon him, and implored him to stand "firm." Upon receiving an assurance to that effect, the witness departed, his soul full of content, to narrate the glad tidings to one Panzer, his friend and companion, and subsequently to a Mr. Smith, who was subsequently not so much delighted, but rather thought rejoiced in the loss of the prefix of William. Upon the whole, we regard Mr. Karsner as the greatest success of yesterday, and we are not surprised that Gen. Butler should regard his testimony as "important, if true."

All day yesterday Gen. Butler was the great central luminary of the impeachment. —*Nat. Int.*

Foreign News.

A bill has been introduced into the British Parliament providing for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraph lines in the Kingdom. The returns of Great Britain for the last quarter show a deficiency of £5,000,000. The Austrian Parliament has passed the bill providing for general education by a system of public schools, after rejecting amendments proposed by the clerical party. Prussia has refused to accede to the last proposition of Denmark for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The Spanish Government has granted to Cuba an army organization similar to that in force in Spain. The story of the prohibition of American newspapers by the Spanish Government is denied.

Va. "Reconstruction" Convention.

In the Convention, yesterday, the resolutions, inquiring into the conduct of Judge Underwood were called up. He made a statement denying having offered any bribe to the Executive Committee to be paid by Mr. Sprague if they favored Chase for President. The resolutions were then indefinitely postponed—yeas 50, noes 17. Mr. Hawshurst, Chairman of the Executive Committee, rose afterwards and reasserted his published statements. A colored member was in the chair, the first time since the session began.

A GHOST has appeared in New Albany, Ind., as a warning to all cruel husbands. The facts, or fancies are briefly told. The wife of a wealthy merchant, some what of a shrew, withal, became afflicted with paralysis, and during her sickness attempted to walk across the room, when she fell in front of the open fireplace. Her husband refused to assist her to rise, telling her to get up herself. This she could not do, but lay there until her neck and shoulders were burned so severely that she died. The husband married within a year, and took his bride home. But as they were sitting in the chamber of the deceased wife, before the fire, a specter rose from the bloody battle fields, and the husband exclaimed, "My God! it is Mary's ghost!" There was a separation and the house is for sale. (!!!)

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The colored people intend to have a parade, in Richmond to-morrow, the third anniversary of the evacuation of the city, and yesterday, Major Poe, chief of police, received an order from Major Hambright, U. S. Military Commissioner, stating that Gen. Schofield had notified him "that it was the intention of all the negro organizations of the city to parade on the 3d of April," and that he wanted the chief of police to have his full force paraded to preserve order, and especially to see that the procession was not molested.

On Saturday last, Messrs. Johnson and Metcalf, citizens of Henrico, who had had a previous difficulty, met at the house of the former, when an altercation ensued. At the command of Johnson, his son fired at Metcalf, the shot taking effect in his head. Johnson then struck him over the head with a stick. Johnson's daughter then fired at him with a rifle, the ball, however, missing him. Metcalf drew a revolver in the meanwhile, and wounded Johnson severely. The parties are all in custody.

The Piedmont Land Agency of Virginia has sold to Capt. C. De Nordendorf, of Austria, the farm of F. W. Chiles, Esq., of Amherst county, containing 180 acres. This farm adjoins the one purchased of the same agency by Dr. Roberts, of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Rochford, a U. S. soldier, died at the Liberty yesterday. Rochford is the man who some time since attempted to kill Col. T. E. Rose in Lynchburg, but was very seriously injured by that officer.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the State of Virginia, will commence its 15th annual session in Richmond on the 15th of April.

The Eagle Hotel in Leesburg, has been purchased by R. M. Bentley, at an advance of \$500 over the price paid by John Hammerly ten days ago.

Financial Affairs.

In the Virginia Convention, on Monday, Mr. Clements offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance and Taxation be instructed to report an ordinance suspending the interest on the State debt."

A longed discussion ensued, during which many inquiries were put concerning the finance matter. Mr. Clements finally answered them. He said that the first thing that the committee did after they were appointed was to go to Gen. Schofield to get his sanction in the matter. Gen. Schofield declined to sign the ordinance passed by the Convention to raise money, as he did not feel justified in so doing, but consented to refer the matter to Gen. Grant for his advice. The Auditor in the meantime had ascertained that the money could be borrowed from some of the Richmond bankers at ten per cent. The committee went to Washington, and had an interview with Gen. Grant. The General had in his possession a communication from General Schofield upon the subject which had carried the committee to Washington. Gen. Grant remarked, among other things, that he had heard that there were members in the Convention who would stay here any length of time if they could get their pay. Mr. Clements said that a majority of the members, while they did not come to the Convention to make anything, did not wish to lose much. Had they gotten four dollars, they would have lived on it; as they had gotten eight dollars, they wished to receive it. Gen. Grant replied, with some emphasis: "Oh! you shall have your pay." He said that he would send Gen. Schofield a letter of advice in the matter the next morning. Mr. Clements desired to know what the contents of that letter would be. The committee were directed to return the next morning. They did return, and the General told them that he had advised Gen. Schofield to make arrangements for paying the expenses of the Convention up to the 6th of April. He had, it seemed, received information from Gen. Schofield that he could effect such a loan. In answer to the question if the Convention could not adjourn by the 6th of April, Mr. Clements replied that he did not think they could. Gen. Grant did not say anything about when he wished the Convention to adjourn, or anything about limiting its time. He did not think he had the power to issue an order in the premises, so he merely sent Gen. Schofield a letter of advice. The committee then went to see some of the moneyed men in Washington, and they there ascertained that the money could be obtained from the First National Bank of Washington, Mr. McKenzie's bank in Alexandria, or the First National Bank of Richmond, at seven per cent.; but with the names of Gen. Schofield and the State Auditor attached to the securities, at six per cent.

On Saturday last, the gentleman who came from Washington to raise the money went to Gen. Schofield and proposed the issuing of certificates, payable on the 1st of August, instead of negotiating a loan. The committee objected to this plan. They suggested to the meeting that the proposition of the O. A. & M. R. Co. of July be suspended; to which Gen. Schofield agreed. The ordinance and resolution were thereupon passed.

On a motion of Mr. J. C. Gibson to refer the resolution to the Committee on Taxation and Finance, the vote resulted—ayes, 36; noes, 27.

Removal of Officers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, March 30, 1863.

General Orders, No. 33.

I. By an order issued from these headquarters, on the 24 day of April, 1867, all elections for State, county and municipal officers in Virginia, having been suspended until the registration prescribed by act of Congress should be completed; and it having been found expedient to continue said suspension of elections, whereby certain elective offices have become vacant by expiration of terms of service; and some of the officers whose terms have expired being ineligible for re-election, appointments will be made by the Commanding General, as soon as suitable persons can be selected to fill all such vacancies.

II. Military commissioners will report, without unnecessary delay, the names of all elective officers, whose legal terms have expired, stating whether such officers are eligible for re-election, and if ineligible, they will also forward the names of suitable persons to fill the vacancies, accompanied with satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications. Petitions from citizens, registered voters, for the appointment of any person to office will, in like manner, be forwarded by the military commissioners, with endorsement as to character and qualifications.

III. All officers will continue to act after the expiration of their official terms as required by existing laws, until their successors are qualified.

By command of Brevet Major General Schofield. S. F. CHAPMAN, A. A. G.

The Chaplain of the Senate, at the opening of the session of that body yesterday, "asked the blessing of God upon the Court, and prayed that all danger might be averted. It is now, he said, there are many in our borders who would gladly seek any pretext to make the sword leap from the scabbard again. God confound their wicked counsels, Remem-

ber the blood of our martyred President, and of all our sons who fell on the bloody battle fields. Bless the House of Representatives, and bless the Executive, and also his constitutional advisers. Bless our Government and all those in authority. Bring this trial to a peaceful issue, and set at naught the efforts of wicked partisans."

Letter from Hanover co.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
Strange things have happened in the "Forks of Hanover" since your correspondent last communicated with you. To say nothing of beautiful weather, the unexpected and deep snow, the successions of rain and sunshine, the burning of Dr. Terrell's barn, with a large quantity of tobacco—the work of an incendiary—the organization of the Conservative party, &c., and other stranger events have occurred during this month.

One day last week a man and woman, unknown to all in these parts, got off the cars at Hewlett's Station, asked the price of land, the distance to certain farms of which they seemed interested, lingered about for eight hours, and then took the cars and disappeared in a direction opposite to that from which they came.

In a few days it was rumored that night meetings were held at a certain white man's house in the neighborhood, conducted by another man, who was refused to "enroll" or register, at which large numbers of blacks were in attendance, who were informed that they must never again, as they valued liberty, "vote for another Southern man." Many things were uttered at those meetings, which it is unadvisable to mention now. But it seemed that all lawful to man, and all they did are known to certain parties, who, themselves, strange to say, are unknown! Mysterious sounds since then are reported to have been heard by persons traveling at night. Curious objects, ever and anon, make their appearance to nocturnal wanderers, and are said to be flashes, flicker for a moment, and disappear. Bones are often found strewn along the forest paths, with fragments of hair, clothing, &c. These things are all "reported." What does it all mean? Have those mysterious creatures, the "Klu Klux Klan," invaded the sacred soil?

March 31st, 1868. HANOVER.

The Richmond Whig says: "Gen. Schofield will not permit the money that may be in the treasury for the payment of the July interest on the State debt, to be used to pay the members of the Convention their per diem, or liquidate any expenses otherwise incurred by that body."

Gold.

New York, April 2.—Gold to-day 128.

CITY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

At a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held April 1, 1868, there were present: Messrs. Markell, Gwin, Brewis, Prentiss, and Fleming.

The President being absent, Mr. Fleming was called to the chair, and read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Committee on Claims reported adversely on the petition of L. G. Chittenden, asking for a reduction of assessment on his house, on Prince street, which was adopted.

On motion, it was resolved, that hereafter no sheds shall be erected within the limits of the Public Property, in conjunction with the Market Master. Any violation of this order will subject the parties to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

The Finance Committee presented their report for the past year, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Streets reported favorably on the petition of Stevens & Phelps to lay a footway across King street, they furnishing the materials; also, favorably on the petition of Albert Young to repair his wood shed—of which were adopted.

A communication from C. R. Hoff, Cashier of the First National Bank, was received; and, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the application of Charles R. Hoff, Cashier of the First National Bank, be granted, and that the proper officers be authorized to transfer the lock of the O. A. & M. R. Co., as collateral security against the debt due by the Corporation to said bank.

On motion, it was resolved, that the communication of Mr. J. F. Latham be referred to the Superintendent of Public Works, and instructions to the nuisance according to the laws of the Corporation.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be instructed to look after and remove such points as are in a dilapidated condition, and which are a nuisance, and to have the wells safely arched over.

The report of the Committee on Public Property on the petition of Reed and Latham, and a resolution empowering said Committee to draw on the Treasury for \$150, to pay for the purchase of T. Armstrong's yard, during the present fishing season, was received from the Common Council and concurred in.

Mr. Markell was appointed on the Committee on Public Property.

The following resolution was received from the Common Council, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Property be and are hereby authorized to have the necessary repairs put upon the wharf now occupied by the American Coal Company, said repairs not to exceed two hundred dollars.

The report of the Committee on Union Street was taken from the table, and the following resolution adopted, the 24th rule suspended:

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed to report on the condition of Union st., be instructed to contract for the repaving, &c., of said street, on the best possible terms, under the supervision of the City Surveyor, and that the proposition of the O. A. & M. R. Co., be accepted to assist in repaving said street.

A report of the Committee on Public Property, recommending an appropriation of \$500 to purchase hose for the use of the Fire Department, and amended by striking out the words "Fire Department," and inserting "Fire Department," was received from the Common Council and concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

Common Council.

At a called meeting of the Common Council, held April 1, 1868, there were present: J. B. Smoot, esp., President; Messrs. Warfield, Neale, Hopkins, Simpson, Harrison, Robinson, Locantore, Holsenbury, Stummers, Martin and Nalls.

The report of the Committee on Public Property, relative to repairs on the wharf leased to the American Coal Co., was read, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Property be and are hereby authorized to have the necessary repairs put upon the wharf now occupied by the American Coal Company, said repairs not to exceed two hundred dollars.

The same Committee, on the petition of S. J. Reed and R. M. Latham, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Property be and are hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the city for \$150, to be paid to J. T. Armstrong, for the use of his wharf for the present fishing season. The 26th rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

The report of the same Committee on the communication of the Fire Wardens, recommending an appropriation of \$500 to purchase hose, as asked for, for the use of the Fire Department, and inserting "Fire Department," was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Nalls offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Property rent the Fish Wharf, at public auction, on Saturday, the 30th of April, to the highest bidder, for two years, with the privilege of three or more years, reserving the time necessary for the fishing season in each year.—Laid on the table.

A communication of Joseph Paigant was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Warfield offered the following:

Resolved, That Lemuel Robey, Messenger of the Board of Aldermen, be allowed \$25, for extra services rendered, and that the Auditor issue his warrant for that amount. Not carried.

A report of the Superintendent of Police on the condition of the tunnel on Henry st., and the pumps and Union street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A petition of Robert Williams for reduction of rent on his fish stand in the market, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A petition of T. J. McElroy for having the gutter paved on St. Asaph street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A bill of C. L. Adams, amounting to \$15, for rent furnished the Alms house, was referred to the 26th rule being suspended. Not carried.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby requested to require the respective officers of the Corporation to renew their bonds of office for the ensuing year.

The petition of Richard Windsor for loss sustained by the bad condition of the hay scales was laid on the table.

Two bills of the O. A. & M. R. R. Company, amounting to \$28.50, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

A communication of J. P. Latham relative to a nuisance at the corner of King and Patrick sts., with an order for its abatement was received from the Board of Aldermen and concurred in.

A report of the Special Committee on the condition of Union street, was received from the Board of Aldermen, its action concurred in, and Messrs. Hopkins and Brown appointed on the part of this Board.

The report of the Committee on Streets, granting permission to Albert Young to repair a frame building on Cameron st., was received from the Board of Aldermen and adopted.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday evening, 7th instant.

Teste: THOMAS M. WHITE, Clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, April 2.—The market was tolerably active to-day, with fair offerings and a moderate demand. Light sales of Flour, principally to the city trade. Offerings of 600 bushels Wheat, with sales of 250 bushels inferior white at 151, 200 and 250, and the remainder, which was good, at 250 for both white and red. Rye quiet, with sales of 300 bushels at 162. In Oats there was very little doing—small sales reported at 75c. There was a fair demand for Corn, but the market was lower, and the offerings of 3500 bushels white and mixed were taken at 108 1/2 "half round." Small sales of Corn Meal at 105 for country-ground. In other articles there is no change in prices.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour was not so actively inquired for to-day, but the receipts and stock continue small, and holders firm.

Grain.—Wheat was very scarce to-day, only a few hundred bushels offered; we have but a report of 200 bushels from Pennsylvania at 27 1/2 cts. The absence of Wheat at home will resist the introduction of grain of Spring Wheat from the Northwest, or our millers have to suspend grinding. We learn and shipments are already on the way from Milwaukee. Corn—Market was somewhat quiet, but a few hundred bushels sold at 18 1/2 cts. Rye—100 bushels sold at 18 1/2 cts. Some holders refused to accept this price.

New York, April 1.—The Postal Dispatch articles say the Treasury Department is holding gold today, and selling even at a profit. The purchase yesterday and to-day will reach \$2,000,000.

General trade says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger is much more active by some houses, though, as a general thing, there is still much conservatism in business of yesterday and today, and buyers appear to exercise great caution, and the lightness in the money market is not without an effect.

Fish Market, April 2.

Furnished by GEO. W. HARRISON & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Fish.

SHAD, per 100 lbs. \$3.00 00
HERRING, per 100 lbs. 30 00
WHITE PERCH, per 100 lbs. 25 00
ROCK, per 100 lbs. 15 00
OFFAL, per 100 lbs. 10 00

Market firm and upwards.

MARKET LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—APRIL 2.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Express, Nickle, Baltimore, J. J. Brothers & Co.

Schr. Diamond State, Bennett, Baltimore, J. J. Brothers & Co.

Schr. S. A. C. and Co., Baltimore, J. J. Brothers & Co.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Denny, New York, H. C. Winslip.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, by M. Eldridge & Co.

FOR A CHART.—This is to certify that Ensign Capt. William L. Garrison, of the U. S. Navy, is a member of my stable, and is entitled to a change of horse and driver, and I am prepared to change I made good on him. I suppose him to be a good man, and I have no objection to his being in